

THE EXAMINER.

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LOUISVILLE, JUNE 10, 1848.

Our present number completes the first volume of the Examiner.

Many of our citizens having expressed their intention to become subscribers at the commencement of the second year, we would request them to send in their names at the earliest moment, that we may make the necessary increase in our edition.

During the past four years the appearance of our city has been greatly improved. A very large number of buildings, public and private, have been erected; many of these large and magnificent. Last year there were more than four hundred houses built, and from the preparations we observe in various streets, we think it likely that as many more will be built the present season. Our population is rapidly and steadily increasing, and the demand for houses at this time is much greater than the supply.

Our merchants have done a large amount of business, and manufacturers have met with constant employment. We can safely say that Louisville was never more thoroughly prosperous than she is at the present time.

We hail all these indications of prosperity with delight. Louisville ought to be a city of great importance. Her situation in the heart of a rich section of country ought to give her a commanding influence among the cities of the West.

Had the efforts of the wise and good statesmen who advocated emancipation in the Convention that framed our Constitution, fifty years ago, been successful, and had Kentucky, at that time, got rid of the dreadful evil of slavery, that has ever since weighed heavily on her prosperity, she would now be what she was designed to be, at the head of the Western States, and Louisville would, at this moment, rank first among Western cities. In beauty and fertility, in climate, in mineral resources, and in facilities of intercommunication by means of rivers, Kentucky is decidedly superior to any of her enterprising neighbors that are now leaving her far behind in the career of prosperity. We love our State and our City—these are rich in all the elements of national greatness, and the other is a most beautiful and delightful place of abode—and in proportion as we love them the more we feel that any influence hostile to their welfare should have been tolerated so long.

But the signs of the times are cheering. The conviction that African slavery is a curse in every aspect in which it can be viewed, is taking a deep hold on the minds of our citizens. A mighty effort to throw off the oppression which prevails, to break the chains that bind both master and slave, will soon be made, and from our knowledge of the spirit which actuates our people, from our acquaintance with their intelligence and their virtues, we feel but little doubt that the day of our redemption is not far distant.

When the jubilee song of freedom is sounded within our borders, every ear will drink in its melody, and every heart will leap with rapture, for then, light will dawn on our darkness, hope will chase away every cloud of despair, and our State will stand on that career that leads to greatness and renown with a spirit which will overcome all obstacles.

There are many well-disposed persons who are for Emancipation, yet who fear to have it discussed, lest it may convulse the State with a fearful excitement.

All honest parties, and all good men, wish to avoid this; would labor earnestly to prevent it. Nor is there the slightest necessity for it. Moderation in those who are for emancipation—moderation on the part of those who are opposed to emancipation—will effectually stop all violence. And is there not moral courage and virtue enough on the part of the people to do this? We believe so, and, therefore, we really feel no anxiety on the subject.

But suppose this excitement should come. Who is to create it? Not the Emancipationists! They are for moderation, deliberation, fair and honest debate. Against such men, no man or party can find cause of quarrel—not even a pretext for force. Will slaveholders plunge the State into this excitement? They could not if they would. No rights of theirs will be invaded; no interests sacrificed. The one will be respected—the other advanced; and for them, under these circumstances, to create difficulty—social convulsion—would be the extreme of folly. But the majority of them, we undertake to say, would not if they could. They are men of sense; of humane feelings; of enlightened judgment. They respect those who honestly differ from them in opinion. They like firmness, decision. And if the people demand Emancipation, they will abide by their decision, and manfully help to carry it out.

"Aye," responds the objector, "so they may; yet the subject is involved in difficulty—so interwoven with old habits, and imbedded in our social feelings, that we cannot move it without untold danger." Not so fast! Not so fast! Difficulties we see. Hard things to be overcome are apparent. But when or where was any social or political good ever accomplished, without great trouble, and great apparent embarrassment? Go back, Examine, one by one, all human movements for human advancement, and you will find these same objections stated, these same apparent evils foretold. Were they realized? Was any substantial improvement ever made which did not repay the makers in dollars ten-fold—beyond the power of calculation—which did not add every way to political freedom? None, not one! So it will be here. Indeed, from our position, and the peculiar advantages we enjoy, Kentucky would reap larger benefits, moral, social, political, and pecuniary, than almost any other State could do from so great a change.

Let us look into this, a little in detail, and see how Emancipation might be achieved according to the theory intimated by Mr. Clay, viz: a plan similar to that adopted by Pennsylvania.

The larger slave counties may say, that this is too rapid, and complain that it would ruin them. Granted—for the sake of the argument let us write it down that it will. Emancipationists wish to rule now; they seek to help all; and so wishing and seeking, they propose to the large slave counties to amend the law as to *every* county, by majority vote, determine when slavery shall cease within its borders. This will insure the benefit of both. The large slave counties can remain as they are; the large counties, with few slaves, who injure their well-being and growth every way, and do no service to master in other counties) can remove them and thus be free. Where is the objection? Who can object to manner or mode? The manner is democratic. It lets the people determine fairly what is for the people's interest. The mode is just. It leaves to slaveholders power to maintain things, as they are, while it gives to

counties opposed to slavery, an opportunity to rid themselves of it, without hurting a neighbor's rights or property.

A few examples to illustrate this principle. First, let us take Louisville. Thus, say forty thousand inhabitants of these four thousand are slaves. Now it is admitted—every citizen knows the fact, that it cannot thrive as it might do—cannot grow as it ought to do while slavery is tolerated. Neither manufacturers will establish themselves among us, nor the mechanic arts flourish, and without these no city can "grow ahead." We put it to vote—having canvassed the matter beforehand—and a large majority of our people declare for freedom. Who is hurt? No interest in Bourbon is touched. No rights in Barren are invaded. These counties determine, we will suppose, to look on to slavery. Louisville does not object, does not interfere. She simply says, "let us protect our interests—let us do justice to ourselves and to others—and let other counties act in the same way." But it is clearly for the interest of Louisville, Covington, Maysville, Lexington, Frankfort, and every city and town of Kentucky, vital absolutely to their growth, to abolish slavery, and should the people of Bourbon and Barren, confining their view to their own direct advantage, refuse them this privilege? Could they stand up and say, (for this is in plain English the argument,) "we hug slavery to our bosoms, because it is our interest, and we will not allow you to rid yourselves of it, though it is clearly for your interest to do so?" Men who ask justice must do justice. Now these cities, on the theory we propose, do not mean, will not interfere with the supposed rights of Bourbon or Barren, and if they are not met in an like spirit, then Bourbon or Barren, would deny to them their rights, and their interests call for it. Let honest men determine whether this would be just! Let any twelve intelligent jurors settle this question as a matter of duty! The point could not be debated, or disputed, if put on these grounds a single hour. It would be settled instantly in favor of the cities.

Second, let us look at the condition of counties, and, by comparison, see and show what is their interest. In some of them, the number of slaves is large. Slavery in a few, indeed, is the great interest. In all such the pro-slavery feeling is the strong feeling, and it is disposed, in part, not only to say "there shall be no change, but that we will neither hear, nor consider, any plan which proposes any change." This will never answer. No body of men, in this age of the world, and in our country, can stand long upon such extreme ground. But taking it for granted that this feeling is limited in extent in Kentucky, and believing, as we have said before, that a majority of slaveholders are disposed to do what is right, on this subject, let us hear and consider both sides. Mr. Page, the Auditor, returns the following as the number of voters, and slaves in the counties named:

VOTERS.	SLAVES.
Fayette, 2,604	10,609
Christian, 2,087	6,720
Franklin, 1,698	3,075
Boyle, 1,112	3,114
Bourbon, 1,819	6,180
Barren, 2,872	4,150
Martin, 2,353	5,431
Logan, 2,048	5,140
Woodford, 1,243	6,725
Clark, 1,050	4,824

Now in these Counties, slave owners say "we cannot submit to any sudden change—we will oppose emancipation in any form or upon any plan, if you seek either to overthrow our social habits and relations, or to diminish our labor as now conducted. Very well. That's your position. Now turn and look at your friends and neighbors, and see what theirs is:

VOTERS.	SLAVES.
Campbell, 1,281	171
Kenton, 3,018	689
Lawrence, 877	79
Letcher, 300	39
Lewis, 1,232	355
Owsley, 514	77
Morgan, 1,151	74
Johnson, 549	30
Pike, 744	98
Ohio, 1,469	965
Marshall, 793	255

Here the slaves are few; and for the purpose of making a tale altogether in favor of slaveholders, we give, not the whole number of whites, in the different counties—if we did, that would lessen the claims of the pro-slavery counties greatly, and strengthen the claims of the non-slaveholders as largely in the anti-slavery counties, but simply the number of voters. The interest of these counties last named, is manifest. They are for emancipation. They feel all the ills of slavery, without having any of its supposed benefits. Free laborers will not come among them. They say, then, to the pro-slavery counties, "do as you will, go for or against direct emancipation, but let us be protected, not cramped, simply to uphold your interests. We believe the whole system wrong, and would abolish it at once; but you differ with us in opinion, and we are willing that you should take your own time, if that be at all reasonable, to arrange the matter as you see best. We are of your blood—freemen like you, and we cannot consent to be borne down, oppressed—we and our children—simply because it is your interest to continue slavery." Is there anything unfair, unjust, unneighborly in the proposition? Is it not fair, just, and neighborly? And where the slaveholder, however ultra, where any one disposed to consider others' interests, to feel unfairly to do justice, who, in his heart, or action could oppose this proposition?

We leave the subject here for the present. We ask our friends to consider it—to press its considerations upon the public. We have other arguments, which contain the view we have presented, and by and by we shall offer them. Meantime, let emancipationists seize hold of, and urge it every quarter!

Washington Monument.

MR. R. F. WARD has now announced the agent of the Washington National Monument Society for this Congressional district. Mr. P. will immediately undertake to collect subscriptions for the erection of a monument at the seat of government to the memory of the illustrious Washington, the Father of his country. We have no doubt that many of the citizens of this district would be glad to contribute to such an object, and through Mr. Pollard they will now have an opportunity to do so.

Rhode Island.

The General Treasurer of Rhode Island estimates the deficiency in the State revenues for the fiscal year ending May, 1848, at \$11,000 to \$12,000. The amount of the State debt is as follows: due the public deposit fund, \$152,719.21; note at the Bank of America, \$25,000; balance due from the State, per balance of account current to May 1st, 1838, \$9,635. Total \$187,354.21.

Don't Expel.

Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, commanding the exploring expedition to the Dead Sea, embarked from his ship (the Supply) on the 15th April, and launched his boat, with the scientific party, on these mysterious waters, on the 22d, under highly favorable auspices—the weather being mild and calm, and the officers and men being in good health and in fine spirits. We may expect a very interesting narration from the pen of Commander Lynch, when he returns to the United States.

Sugar.

New York is coming to be the largest sugar market in the world. The sales of raw sugar last week amounted to 3,000 tons, 5,000 boxes, and 12,000 bags.

Scientific Exchanges.

Mr. Josiah Holbrook, of New York, is making exertions to induce the schools throughout the country, to exchange specimens in Natural History with each other. We hope Mr. H. will be successful in his commendable efforts. We have seen a letter from this gentleman, to one in this city who takes great interest in every thing connected with the welfare of the rising generation. In this letter, Mr. H. says:—

"I now wish to invite your attention to a simultaneous move, proposed for the same great and common cause—virtually looking for 'specimens in stones.'"

Not only food, but pulsation, an intellectual, moral, and national pulsation, causing the East and West, the North and South, to sympathize with each other, will be acknowledged by all, I think, to be in a high degree desirable, indeed indispensable for the substantial and mature growth of our republican institutions—of republicanism itself. For such a pulsation, "scientific exchanges," applying the principles of commerce, of reciprocity, to knowledge, and with it kind, generous, patriotic feeling, are peculiarly and pre-eminently fitted. In such exchanges, a person can hardly go wrong. A stone, or weed, or insect, known only as an annoyance in one place, may be very often of a great curiosity in another. A box of "common stones" sent from the streets in Andover, Mass., was taken by the ladies of a Seminary there, to a similar institution in Savannah, Georgia. In return, they received a large collection of plants, common at the South, but unknown at the North. This small beginning led to the formation of a valuable cabinet of minerals, also one of plants, with a good library, each in a separate and beautiful case, for the Andover young ladies. These were obtained from numerous schools both at the South and at the North, which were thus led into a system of kind reciprocities by a box of common stones thrown aside as a nuisance. Not one person in a thousand in the North ever saw a cotton pod. By this same reciprocal exchange, how easy would it be for young hands and hearts at the South to furnish every school, indeed every family, with a useful and interesting lesson from this article!"

There are many common articles in Kentucky, both in the mineral and vegetable kingdoms which would be new and interesting to children and men in other sections of the country. By sending these, our children would receive specimens which would be of the greatest interest and value. A little exertion might lead to the formation of fine cabinets. Will some of our schools make a beginning?

A Southern Kentuckian.

Our readers will perceive that our valued correspondent, a "Southern Kentuckian," has concluded the series of articles on the subject of Emancipation, which were begun in this paper some months ago. Of the candid, liberal, and christian spirit that has marked these essays, of the ability which has distinguished them, there can, we think, be but one opinion. The author, with the manliness of a sincere and earnest advocate of truth, has given to the public his name—a name which we are sure, will derive additional honor from the cause to which it is consecrated. The time is gone by, when the good and true men who devoted themselves to enlarging the bounds of human knowledge, and ameliorating the condition of their fellow-beings, whether they be white or of those unfortunate "images of God carved in ebony"—the time is past, when obloquy and reproach and persecution are to follow and consume them. A better spirit is abroad; and those who labor faithfully, earnestly, with a true and generous appreciation of the rights and feelings of all, will be hailed as benefactors, whom the world will delight to honor and whose names posterity will not willingly let die.

We are rejoiced, as our readers will be, that though the essays referred to are finished, the labors of Mr. Penfield in the good cause, will be continued through the columns of the Examiner, and wherever else they be made conducive to the triumph of truth and justice.

The Presidential Election.

We are on the eve of another Presidential contest. The Democrats have nominated their ticket, and we suppose we shall be able in this paper to announce the Whig candidates. The Democrats appear to be very generally well pleased with their candidates, and are making preparations for giving them a vigorous support. The Whigs will contest every inch of ground with them, and no one can foresee on which standard victory will perch in November next.

It is remarkable that parties are so nearly balanced throughout the country. In a few States the Whigs have for many years been accustomed to poll a decisive majority of the votes; while in other States the Democrats have invariably succeeded. In the election of 1844, a change in the votes of three thousand men in the State of New York would have elected Mr. Clay. Nearly half the States are doubtful in a closely contested election, and in these States the most energetic means are employed by the different parties to effect the result.

From this very close division of parties it follows that our Presidential election is a very exciting contest. For five months a very large proportion of our people will think, talk, and act with reference to the November election. It cannot be expected in a country like ours, where there is such a diversity of interests, and so much importance attached to the conduct of the government in relation to these interests, that men will, generally, be strictly just and fair towards those who differ from them. Their feelings become so deeply enlisted that they grow blind to the merits of opponents. In the heat of partisan warfare, it happens that the characters of candidates are sadly misjudged. It has frequently been remarked that foreigners, unacquainted with the values we attach to political reputation, fancy our republican institutions subjected periodically to imminent hazard. Each party is in the habit of predicting ruin to the country in the event of the success of the opposite party, and persons ignorant of us, as they are, must be a good deal of truth in such predictions. This day of election passes away, however, and men resume their wonted pursuits, while the political ferment becomes clear, and every thing goes on as successfully as if no excitement had recently disturbed the country.

The vituperation of political opponents is a very great evil. It would be much better if our election contests were conducted in a spirit of fairness, moderation and liberality. Coarseness of language, slander, and malignity are not necessary. Our elections should be conducted with spirit, but every thing like low abuse should be avoided. Propriety of language and gentlemanly courtesy ought to be observed, and then those harsh feelings which produce so much discord, would not prevail. Scurrility is a weapon, the use of which, is much more apt to injure those who employ it, than those against whom it is directed. We earnestly entreat all our friends to keep as cool as possible during the fierce contest now opening and not to suffer their partisan feelings to get the better of their courtesy, and then, whatever may be the result of the election, they will be able to look back on the party they bore through its scenes of excitement, without humiliation and self-reproach.

Tennessee History.

The Nashville Whig, of the 1st instant, says: "Tennessee Whigs are fully able to meet all their demands, and are in a sound and healthy condition."

The Welfare of White and Black.

Sometimes we were conversing with a lady, who owns a few slaves, upon the subject of emancipation. In the course of conversation she remarked, that she never could consent to any scheme of emancipation, which was based on a selfish calculation of the interest of the whites alone. "I am attached to my servants," she said, "and desire their happiness. Show me how they can be made better and happier; and I will gladly make any change in their condition; but make no appeals to my self-interest, for I am, and always shall be, deaf to such appeals."

The number of slaveholders who entertain similar feelings is by no means insignificant. There are many persons in Kentucky, who have inherited servants from revered parents, servants familiarly known to them from life's earliest hours, their companions in the gleesome sports of childhood, to whom they are strongly attached, and in whose welfare they feel a sincere interest. With persons of this class, arguments drawn from the pecuniary advantages of freedom do not have the force of a feather's weight. You may place before them a formidable array of statistics, and demonstrate by proof, clear as the light of day, that slave labor is wasteful and expensive, and your words will pass them by as the idle wind. They care not a whit for the political or economical aspect of the question, and from those who coldly calculated the advantages of freedom to the white population, irrespective of its influence upon the woe of the colored population, they turn away with loathing.

To this class of our fellow-citizens we desire to address a few words.

And, in the first place, permit us to say that we respond to your feelings. We have no sympathy with those who make the great question of emancipation merely a question of dollars and cents, which would train men in bondage because money can thereby be made; we shrink also from that equally sordid selfishness, which would drive the slaves away because by their expulsion money may be made. We cannot sympathize with the advocates of emancipation, who say, "drive the blacks off; we care not what becomes of them, provided, only our State is freed from the curse." We do care what becomes of them; it is not a matter of indifference to us whether they are made happy or miserable, and we wonder how any persons of ordinary humanity can be so indifferent, especially of those who for years have been surrounded by the poor creatures, and lived in the constant exercise of kindly feelings towards them and the reception of affectionate services from them. The relation of dependence which they sustain towards us forbids indifference, and the greater their dependence in consequence of ignorance and degradation, the greater claim have they upon our friendly interest and kind regard. Recurrently we should be to every generous emotion, every right principle, were we indifferent to the welfare of this large and unfortunate class of our fellow beings. Justice to all, a wise and kindly regard for the interest of white and black alike; this is the only basis on which the great cause of emancipation should rest.

Having thus responded, friends, in all sincerity to your feelings, we would ask you, in the second place, to consider whether the great end which you desire to attain, the welfare and happiness of all classes, can be accomplished except through emancipation.

The beneficial influences of emancipation upon the whites, we will not discuss. No one of reflection doubts that freedom is favorable, not merely to the development of the industrial resources of a community, but also, and equally, to its moral well-being and highest happiness. Where can a parent be found in Kentucky, who does not feel that it would be far better for his children, if not the breath of a single slave mingled with the winds which breathe through the forests of his beloved State, that the probability of their acquiring energetic characters, of becoming active, independent and successful members of his beloved State, than the probability of their acquiring indolent characters, of becoming a burden to the State, and of being a disgrace to the name of Kentucky?

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No words are needed to show the desirableness of emancipation to our white population. There is but one opinion among the intelligent men and women of the State upon this point.

But the influence of emancipation upon the blacks; this is the point upon which widely differing sentiments are held.

In presenting our views upon this topic, we readily admit that, in particular instances, where the blacks enjoy happy homes and are under the care of wise and affectionate masters, to whom their welfare is an object of constant and earnest solicitude, a change might prove painful and unfortunate. But, in regard to such instances, it is to be considered, that under the system of slavery, there is no certainty of the continuance of the present happy relation. Pecuniary misfortunes may compel the master to yield up his servants to some importunate creditor, or death may at any moment remove him from the circle of dependants, by whom he is revered for his wisdom, and beloved for his kindness. Should such events occur, what guarantee is there, that the servants may not pass into the hands of indifferent and selfish, if not of hard and cruel owners? Surely no changes brought about by emancipation could compare in sadness, with the change effected by the transfer of one from the hands of kindness and affection, to the power of selfishness and cruelty.

And, furthermore, in regard to these instances in which the relation between master and slave is made happy by care and kindness, it is to be remarked, that should this relation cease by emancipation, there is no reason why the care and kindness which made it happy, which changed the iron hands of servitude into the golden cords of love, should also cease. They can be as readily manifested to the humble freeman and will be as much appreciated by him, as by the humble slave.

Let us not dwell longer on the consideration of these particular instances. Special instances, whether of kindness or cruelty, prove nothing. Every condition, whether of freedom or bondage, may in particular cases, be so affected by circumstances as to have legitimate influence contracted; but every condition, whether of freedom or bondage, has also certain essential, characteristic features, and is governed by certain general principles, by which alone its influence can be determined.

It is to these principles that we must look, when we would learn what condition is most favorable to the well-being and well-doing of the blacks.

Looking then at these principles, what security is there under the system of slavery for the happiness of the blacks? Of course there is no security, for, however modified by humanity, the system is still a system of comparatively irresponsible power, and the happiness of every slave is at the mercy of his owner. At any moment he is liable to be removed, and removed forever, from wife, children and all whom he loves.

As under such circumstances there is no security for happiness, so there is none for virtue. What right have we to expect charity, or fidelity to the parental, filial, or any other relation of life, when all these relations are in danger, every hour of irretrievable change?

But do you say that humanity will interpose, and that the sovereign power of law may be called in, to forbid the separation of families, and the sundering of affection's ties? True, the love

of spirit of humanity often, very often does interpose, but though it may modify, it cannot radically change the nature, and thus prevent the influence of the system. And as to laws which shall forbid the breaking up of families, desirable as they are, they must ever be anomalies in the slave system, for in the eye of that system the slave is property, and it is scarcely within the prerogative of law to provide for the happiness, or the virtue of property.

No, under this system you cannot rationally look for fidelity to the domestic relations; nor for honesty, for how can they be careful of other's rights, who have no rights of their own? nor for a sense of character, for character and responsibility go hand in hand, and, of course, they who have not the one cannot have the other; nor, in short, for moral, intellectual and religious improvement. True, we gladly acknowledge the fact, there are many instances, in which by the kindness and conscientiousness and wisdom of masters, these tendencies are counteracted, and hence we find intelligent, religious, virtuous, happy slaves; but who does not regard them rather as exceptions to the influence of the system, than illustrations of its influence?

If, in the foregoing remarks, we have made a faithful representation of the characteristic features of slavery, and have reasoned rightly upon the nature and influence of the system, there is but one conclusion to which we can come, viz: that by freedom alone, can the happiness and welfare of the blacks be secured.

In presenting this conclusion, we are aware that we shall be met by the objection, that the colored people of the free States are not all happy, virtuous or intelligent, but that, on the contrary, many are miserable and degraded. We must admit the facts from which this objection is drawn; but before we can acknowledge the pertinency or force of the objection itself, we must be assured that the misery and degradation of the colored people in the free States are the result of freedom. Our sincere conviction is that they are owing to other causes, and were it not in bad taste for us to criticize our friends of the Northern States, when we are so sensitive to their criticism of us, we might venture to suggest, "that had the white population of those States been as faithful, as they ought to have been, to the care, education, and improvement of the colored people among them, we should not now witness the degradation and wretchedness, which to the minds of many slaveholders present so strong an objection to emancipation. Wherever proper care has been taken and genuine kindness shown, we believe, the condition of the colored people is comfortable and happy."

We are thus brought to the end of this article. We have spoken at length because the subject is one of deep interest to us, and because we desire, if possible, to bring other minds to the conclusion in which we rest, that in advocating the cause of emancipation, we consult not the welfare of the whites alone, nor of the blacks alone, but the welfare of both, of all.

The Murder and Burglary Case.

Lieut. Hare and B. F. Dutton, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment; John Laverty, Lieut. Tilden, 2d Infantry; Sergeants R. F. Wragg and Stewart, and private John Wall, were all found guilty of murder and burglary, and sentenced to be hanged.

The Major-General commanding approved the findings and sentences of the Court, but remitted it in the cases of Sergeants Wragg and Stewart, and private Wall, who are to be kept in close confinement until the end of the war, and then dishonorably discharged. The others were to have been executed on the 25th inst.

Specie.

The steamer *Hibernia* brought up yesterday from Henderson, \$48,000 in specie, to the Bank of Kentucky. It is from the branch at Hopkinsville.

The steamer *Peytona* brought up yesterday, \$25,000 from the Bank of Louisville.

Antiquities.

We clip the following from the Kentucky Palladium, of April 28, 1846, then published in Frankfort. It will doubtless be news to many of our readers, who we presume have little thought, that the rock bound capital of the State ever up to the honor of furnishing a sea craft for their Atlantic neighbors—*Massville Herald*.

"Mr. John Ineson's schooner, Go-by, commanded by Captain Jones, an experienced sailor, sailed from this place on yesterday morning, having on board a valuable cargo destined for the West India market. To the honor of the citizens who witnessed the departure of this vessel, it may be truly said, that a greater degree of anxiety was never exhibited on a similar occasion. Viewing it as a first experiment, and if successful, a happy prelude of the rising importance of this country in the scale of commercial enterprise—every one seemed to participate in the feelings of her public-spirited owner."

We find the following in the N. Orleans Picayune of the 27th:

DEPLORABLE CATASTROPHE.—Com'rs. Harris and Pinkney, of the *Navy*, drowned.—On the 15th inst., two boats belonging to the U. States steamer *Vixen* and *Iris* were swamped on the coast of Texas. Com'rs Harris, of the *Iris*, and Pinkney, of the *Vixen*, M. Duval, a French resident at Tuspan, and two seamen were drowned. Three other officers, Lieut. Ward, the Commandant, Lieut. Dougherty, commanding officer of marines in the squadron, Dr. Bell, of the *Vixen*, and nine seamen, were saved by the boats of the U. S. schooner *Malonee*, in charge of Acting Master Dyer and Passed Midshipman N. C. West.

England and Yucatan.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows in his letter of the 31st ult.:

Mr. Justa Sierra, the Mexican commissioner, will leave here in a few days. He has received orders to return home. England has offered to assist Yucatan, and Yucatan has accepted the aid of England. So there's a practical end to the bill.

Michigan Hunter.

The Detroit Advertiser of June 24 says: "A report, well authenticated, was in the city last evening that Elton Farnsworth had received the appointment of U. S. Senator in place of General Cass, and that he would leave for Washington to-day."

The Senate of Connecticut has appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of Agricultural Schools.

Naval.

The U. S. storeship *Supply*, of the Dead Sea expedition, anchored under Mount Carmel, Palestine, March 10, 1846. The Iron boat of the *Supply* has been presented to the Sultan—*Baltimore Free Press*, May 30th.

Among the passengers by the *Hibernia*, which arrived at New York on Saturday last, we notice the name of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler.—*Balt. Free Press*, May 30th.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—Donations to the college of 75,000 dollars during the last year, have placed it upon a solid foundation.

No. VII.—Facts and Reflections for the consideration of the Thoughtful.

In compliance with the promise made in my last, I now proceed to institute a comparison between the manufactures of the seven free, and the six slave States, which, together, constituted the original thirteen States of this confederacy. The facts on which my calculations are based, were derived from the United States Census for 1840.

Value of the Machinery manufactured in the seven free States in 1840 \$7,439,388

Value of the Machinery manufactured in the six slave States in 1840 1,332,607

Difference in favor of free States, \$6,106,681

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. manufactured in the seven free States, \$5,696,539

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. manufactured in the six slave States, 110,705

Difference in favor of free States, \$5,585,834

Precious metals manufactured in the seven free States, \$4,527,265

Precious metals manufactured in the six slave States, 61,925

Difference in favor of free States, \$4,465,340

Bricks and Lime manufactured in the seven free States, \$3,900,330

Bricks and Lime manufactured in the six slave States, 1,259,644

Difference in favor of free States, \$2,640,686

Wool manufactures in the seven free States, \$17,512,275

Wool manufactures in the six slave States, 498,293

Difference in favor of free States, \$17,013,982

Cotton manufactures in the seven free States, \$41,267,831

Cotton manufactures in the six slave States, \$3,301,157

Difference in favor of free States, \$38,236,674

Mixed manufactures of the seven free States, \$4,929,628

Mixed manufactures of the six slave States, 771,836

Difference in favor of free States, \$4,157,792

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. made in the seven free States, \$8,184,860

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. made in the six slave States, 419,202

Difference in favor of free States, \$7,765,658

Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, &c. of the seven free States, \$4,150,895

Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, &c. of the six slave States, 315,318

Difference in favor of free States, \$3,835,577

Various metals manufactured in the seven free States, \$7,913,603

Various metals manufactured in the six slave States, 473,256

Difference in favor of free States, \$7,440,347

Glass &c. manufactured in the seven free States, \$2,638,471

Glass &c. manufactured in the six slave States, 40,000

Difference in favor of free States, \$2,598,471

Paper &c. manufactured in the seven free States, \$4,789,523

Paper &c. manufactured in the six slave States, 466,690

Difference in favor of free States, \$4,312,833

Carriages and Wagons manufactured in the seven free States, \$7,013,213

Carriages and Wagons manufactured in the six slave States, 1,794,730

Difference in favor of free States, \$5,218,483

Value of articles manufactured by Flouring mills, Oil mills, &c. in the seven free States, \$32,981,707

Value of articles manufactured by Flouring mills, Oil mills, &c. in the six slave States, 15,883,208

Difference in favor of free States, \$17,098,558

Value of Ships built in the seven free States, \$3,707,966

Value of Ships built in the six slave States, 574,776

Difference in favor of free States, \$3,133,190

Furniture manufactured in the seven free States, \$4,574,675

Furniture manufactured in the six slave States, 793,988

Difference in favor of free States, \$3,780,687

Silk manufactured in the seven free States, \$193,120

Silk manufactured in the six slave States, 1,535

Difference in favor of free States, \$191,585

Flax manufactured in the seven free States, \$280,655

Flax manufactured in the six slave States, 6,739

Difference in favor of free States, \$273,916

Earthenware manufactured in the seven free States, \$678,401

Earthenware manufactured in the six slave States, 123,580

Difference in favor of free States, \$554,821

Confectionaries manufactured in the seven free States, \$808,992

Confectionaries manufactured in the six slave States, 159,533

Difference in favor of free States, \$649,459

Chocolate manufactured in the seven free States, \$56,500

Chocolate manufactured in the six slave States, 16,400

Difference in favor of free States, \$40,100

Value of Sugar refined in the seven free States, \$4,301,200

Value of Sugar refined in the six slave States, 176,500

Difference in favor of free States, \$4,124,700

Tobacco manufactured in the six slave States, \$2,858,692

Tobacco manufactured in the seven free States, 1,855,337

Difference in favor of slave States, \$1,003,355

Musical instruments manufactured in the seven free States, \$866,798

Musical instruments manufactured in the six slave States, 18,331

Difference in favor of free States, \$848,467

Rope and Cordage manufactured in the seven free States, \$2,287,780

Rope and Cordage manufactured in the six slave States, 180,870

Difference in favor of free States, \$2,096,910

Granite, Marble, &c. manufactured in the seven free States, \$1,745,99